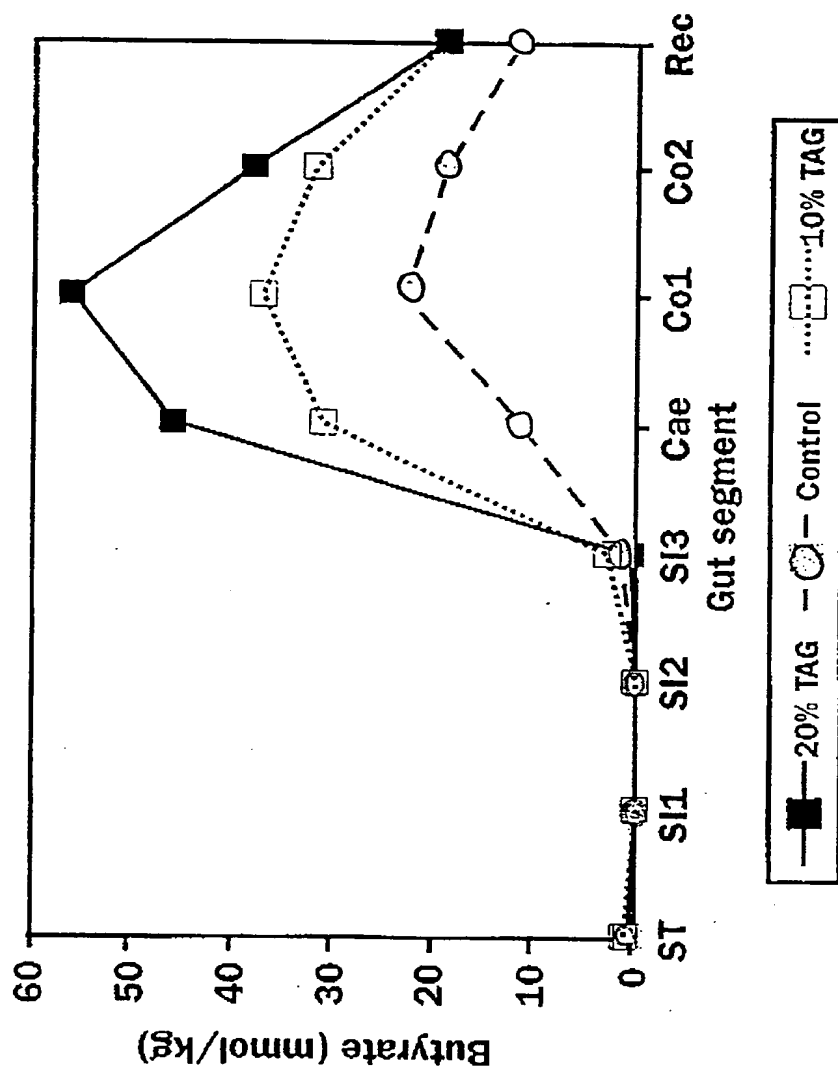
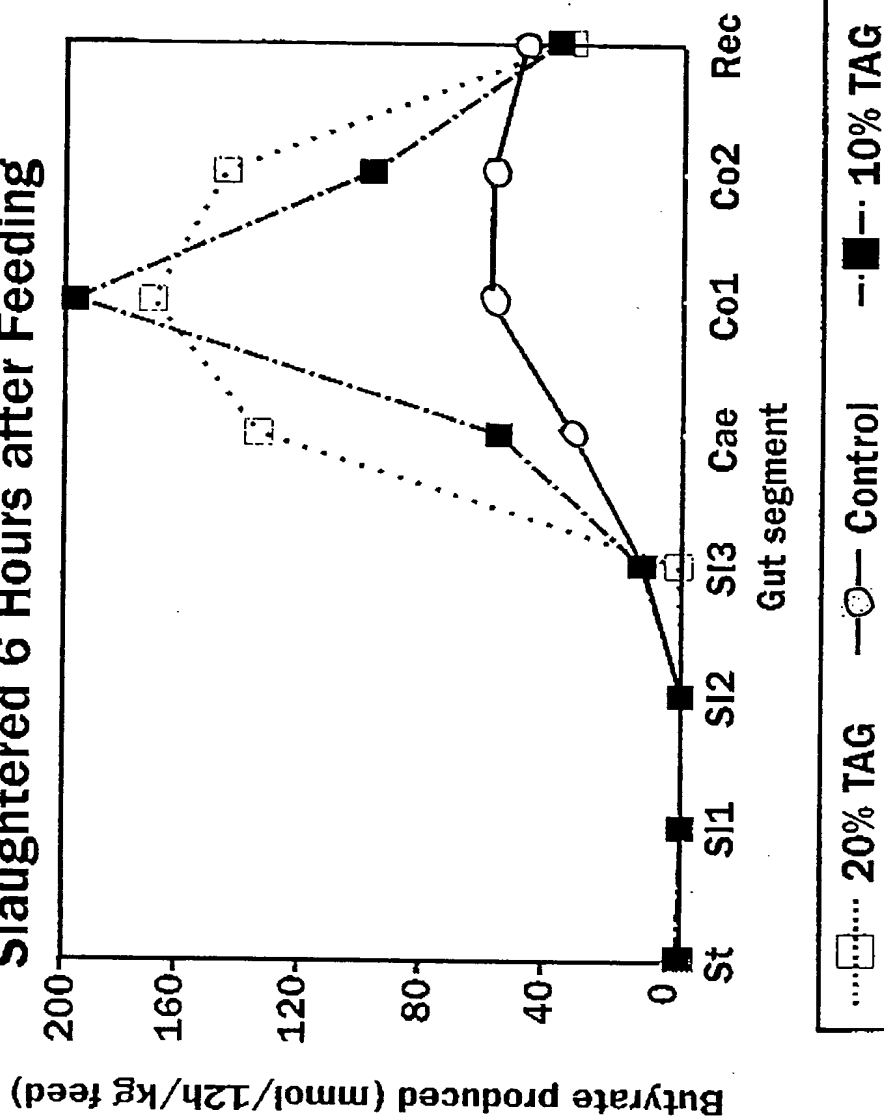


Figure 1 is a line graph showing the concentration of butyrate (mmol/kg) across different segments of the gut (ST, SI1, SI2, SI3, Cae, Co1, Co2, Rec) for three groups: Control (solid line, squares), Cae (dotted line, squares), and Co2 (dashed line, circles). The y-axis represents Butyrate (mmol/kg) from 0 to 60. The x-axis represents the Gut segment. Butyrate levels are low in the ST segment and increase significantly in the Cae and Co2 segments, peaking at the Rec segment.

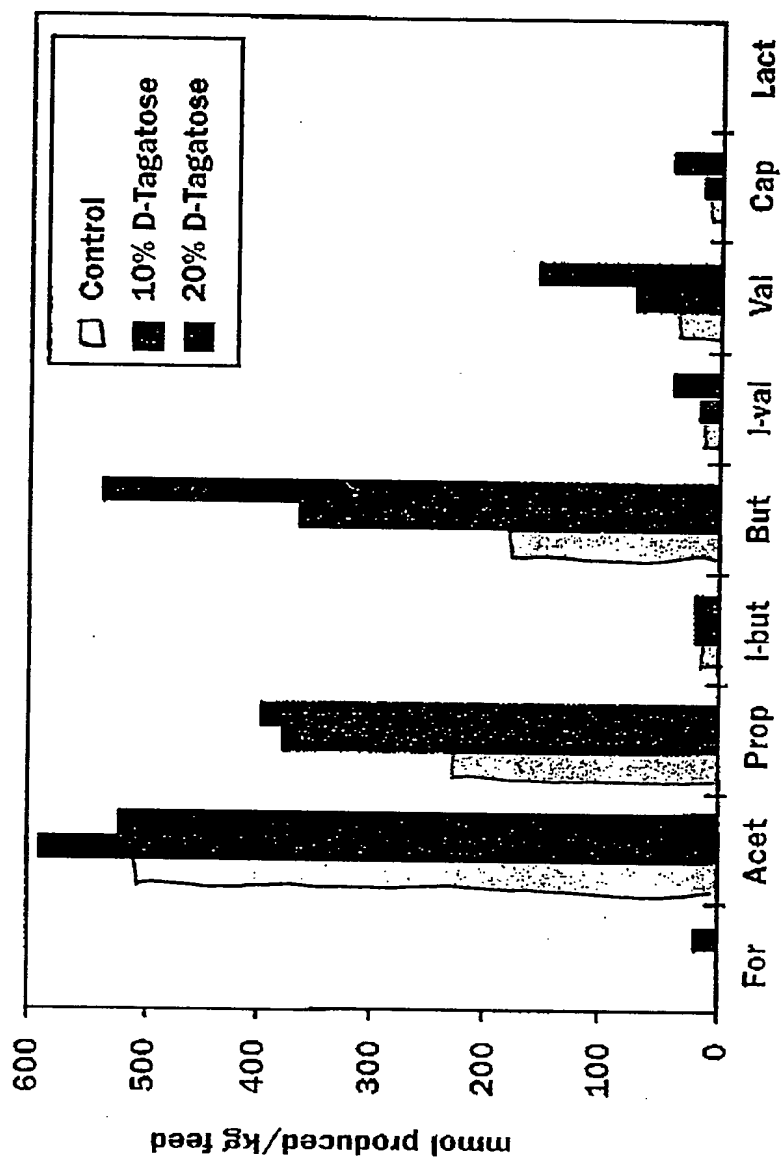
Gut segment	Control (mmol/kg)	Cae (mmol/kg)	Co2 (mmol/kg)
ST	~1	~1	~1
SI1	~1	~1	~1
SI2	~1	~1	~1
SI3	~1	~1	~1
Cae	~45	~30	~10
Co1	~55	~35	~20
Co2	~40	~30	~20
Rec	~55	~30	~20



12 Hour In Vitro Production of Butyrate in Pig Gut Segment Slaughtered 6 Hours after Feeding

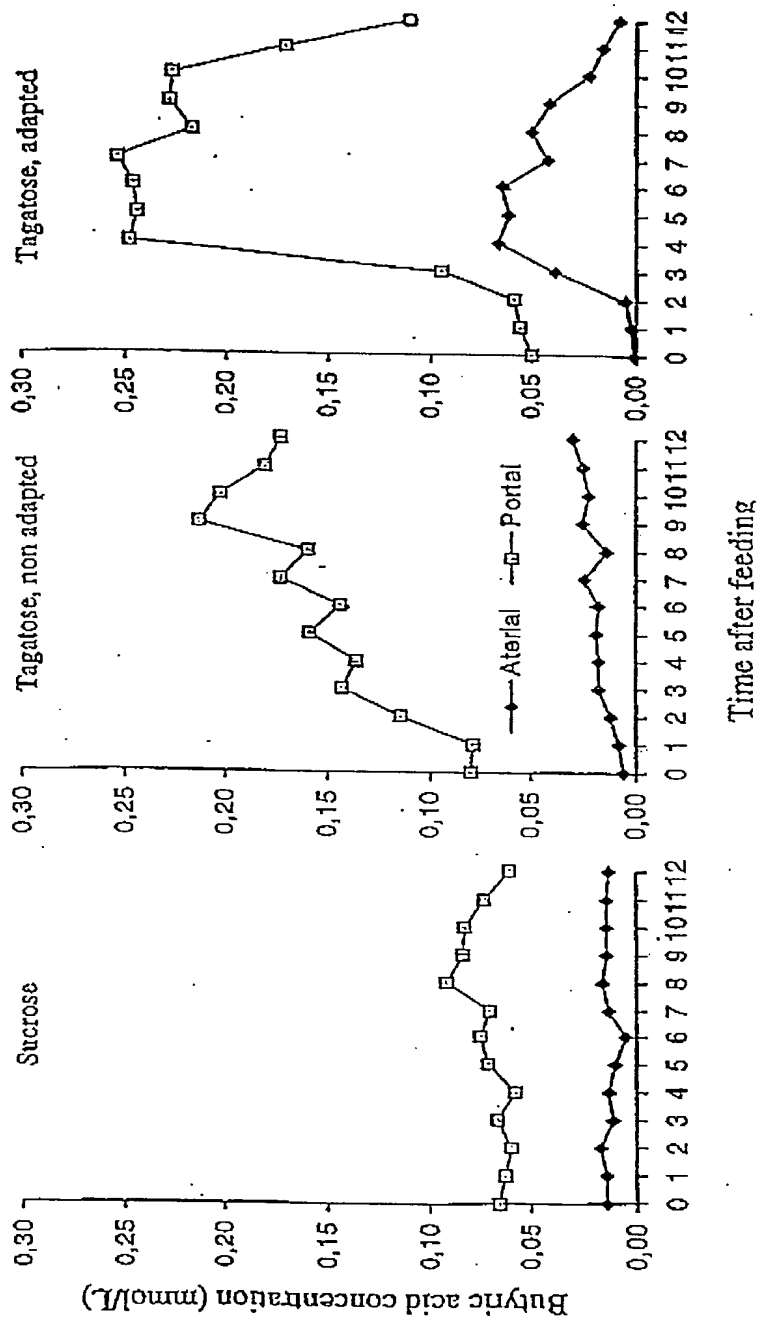


In Vitro Incubation of Gut Content from Pig Slaughtered 6 Hours after Feeding



* gut = caecum + Co1+Co2+rectum

Butyric Acid Absorption in Blood



Influence of D-Tagatose on Bacterial Composition in Human Faeces

